





## Israel imposes controls on West Bank universities

By William Claiborne

BEIT HANINA -- The Israeli military government has imposed severe new restrictions on the four Arab universities in the occupied West Bank, tightening control of faculty appointments and the admission of students by amending a 1964 Jordanian education law that still applies in the area.

Dr. Gabi Baramki, acting president of Birzeit University near Ramallah, today called the new measures the most serious action by Israeli authorities against academic freedom since the Israeli army occupied the West Bank in 1967.

"Until now, they have only interfered with our operations. With the new amendments they are responsible for our operations," Dr. Baramki, a director of the West Bank's council on higher education, said in an interview.

Dr. Baramki, and officials of Najah University in Nablus, Bethlehem University and the Islamic Studies Institute of Hebron were summoned to the military governor's office and handed notices saying the new restrictions became effective July 8.

The military orders, which cover 4,000 Arab students in the West Bank, place the universities in the same category as secondary

schools. Previously, Arab universities operated under no formal code, although they were subject to arbitrary regulation at the military governor's discretion.

The amendments require approval of the military government of all appointments to the university's faculties and provide for the disqualification of professors who have been detained and questioned by security authorities, Dr. Baramki and other university officials said. The "disqualified" faculty members do not have to be charged with an offence.

Until now, Israeli authorities maintained some control over the appointment of foreign nationals by issuing residence-work visas, but in practice they have allowed visiting professors to teach on ordinary tourist visas until they obtained employment permits.

Moreover, Arab students from the Gaza Strip will not be allowed to enroll in the universities without written permission from the military government, since they will be considered foreign students. About 100 of the 1,400 students at Birzeit are Gazans.

The universities are to be issued temporary operating permits, with the understanding that the permits can be withdrawn at the discretion of the military governor. Also, the

government will tighten control over selection of textbooks and other course materials, and, because the universities will be lumped together with secondary schools, they will be subject to existing lists of banned reading material.

Army Capt. Ishai Cohen, spokesman for the military government, said, "Everywhere else in the world there are laws for high schools and universities. Only in the West Bank was there no law for the universities. We decided the Arab universities must stand up to the criteria as universities elsewhere."

Capt. Cohen said professors and students with "not bad" records will be admitted to the universities, and that the government does not intend to exercise unreasonable control of the curriculum.

But the union of teachers and employees of West Bank universities today declared, "In this way, academic choices are transferred from professors and are placed in the hands of a foreign army. In contrast, needless to say, both in Jordan and in Israel, universities are academically independent of the Ministry of Education, let alone the army."

Mr. Mohammed Sawalha, a Najah University professor, said the biggest fear of the academicians is that the occupation authorities will call in for questioning professors who are regarded as too nationalistic, and then use the interrogation as an excuse to deny permission to teach.

Mr. Sari Nusseibeh, a Birzeit philosophy professor, said his school teaches a course on the Palestinian problem. "Naturally, we teach it from the Palestinian point of view. But the Israelis can now remove that course from the curriculum."

Birzeit, more than the other three universities, has long been regarded by the Israelis as a centre of extreme Palestinian nationalism and has been repeatedly closed by the authorities because of demonstrations by Arab students.

In 1978, eight foreign professors, mostly Americans, had their work permits lifted because they were suspected of inciting nationalism. After an outpouring of protest from U.S. campuses, the government backed down and renewed the permits.

-- from the Washington Post

## Kreisky sees war if deadlock goes on

JEDDAH, Aug. 3 -- The continuing deadlock in resolving the Palestinian problem could lead to another war in the Middle East, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky says.

In an interview published in this week's issue of the magazine *Al Majallah*, Dr. Kreisky said Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's present cabinet does not seem to favour a resolution to the Palestine problem and the American government can do little help while awaiting a presidential election. These two factors, combined with Egypt's inability to make progress on the Palestinian question create dangerous situation, he believes.

"Many reasons drive me to the conclusion that a new war might break out in the Middle East," Dr. Kreisky told *Al Majallah*'s Yannis Ishaq, "and one of them is the presence of highly extremist elements in the Israeli government."

The Austrian leader said he believes there is little room for an optimistic outlook for the Middle East because the chance of a breakthrough in negotiations appears slim. He said he expects no dramatic change in the near future.

In Dr. Kreisky's view, both Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter want to see the Camp David accords reactivated, but Israel's unyielding attitude toward concessions frustrates the two leaders' attempts.

Dr. Kreisky said President Sadat is now facing this reality, but hopes a new Israeli government will change the situation before he is forced to admit failure.

Chancellor Kreisky feels the Palestinian autonomy talks will drag on until the American presidential election in November and the possible establishment of a new Israeli government.

"Nothing indicates that an acceptable solution is in sight," he said. "The peace process still has a long way to go before a peaceful and acceptable solution is found."

The Austrian government has given strong support to a permanent resolution of the Palestinian problem in the past, and Dr. Kreisky renewed that commitment during his remarks to *Al Majallah*. He ridiculed claims that the establishment of an independent Palestinian state would open a door for Soviet intervention in the region that could jeopardise Israel's security. He said Israeli sympathisers in the United States originate such scare rumours to win over American public opinion.

Dr. Kreisky said the facts show there are no more Palestinian communists than Israeli communists, and that the Soviet Union already "has its way in the area," through contacts with some Arab countries. He pointed to the Soviet Union's excellent relations with Syria and South Yemen, two Arab states that have not allowed those relations to blossom into a Soviet military presence.

Communism's greatest threat in the Middle East will grow out of the continuing conflict between Palestinians and Israelis which could offer the Soviets a foot in the door, Dr. Kreisky believes. But he said if the Palestinian problem is solved, the Soviet Union would have to reduce its influence in the area.

"All we can do is wait and see," he said, adding that a new Israeli government would probably not adopt the Begin approach to Palestinian autonomy. But Dr. Kreisky said no Israeli gov-



Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Austrian Chancellor, would accept Palestinian autonomy, although a change in government might bring new proposals.

Dr. Kreisky defined his attitude toward Palestinian autonomy by saying he had been for the Palestinians' problems closely for more than 20 years.

"When people are facing a problem, everyone assisted the Jews when they were persecuted by Hitlerism and Fascism. This applies to the Palestinians, who are now suffering from injustice and oppression. Israel has taken large chunks of their land, and to me it is that it would be elementary justice and a commitment to help the Palestinians as much as can."

The Austrian chancellor ruled out the possibility of a third World War, saying despite the fact that both superpowers are aware of the growing tension between them, neither contemplates such a war. He said he does not believe the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is part of a greater scheme to reach the warm waters of the Arabian Sea. Russian takeover has angered the Islamic world, the West and non-aligned countries, and the Soviets are facing difficulties in Afghanistan, so they are ready to discuss a settlement to crisis.

Dr. Kreisky said it is true that economic or other types of pressure would be to no avail, but such attempt should be made, because the Russians feel the pressure of world opposition to their role in Afghanistan. Besides, Kreisky said, they must understand that Afghanistan is different from Czechoslovakia. "Things are different this time," he added.

Dr. Kreisky said that the recent European declaration on Palestine highlighted the change in the European community's position on the Middle East. He said the Palestinian declaration certainly be followed by other steps. He said it was because of pressure by the United States that the EEC countries in Venice did not recognise Palestine Liberation Organisation in their declaration. "But believe me, the European countries' stances toward the Palestinians will announced soon," he said.

### Call for action

BY ARAB LARGE, we are still waiting for signs of a tangible Arab response to the formal Israeli annexation of occupied Jerusalem. No-one is keen to see this issue provoke a new explosion of violence in the Middle East, although the gravity of the provocation, coming on top of many previous provocative Israeli actions, cannot be denied or ignored. Clearly, a measured, unified response is required. The question is: how to arrive at such a measured, unified response in view of the unhappy realities of divisiveness in the Arab World (all happily nurtured, encouraged and exploited by Israel and its supporters) on a variety of issues.

There is, of course, one common Arab national cause, and Jerusalem lies at the very heart of it -- as it does indeed for our brothers in the entire Islamic World beyond. Furthermore, the illegal and calculatedly offensive nature of the Israeli move on Jerusalem has not escaped the worried attention of the world at large. Yet, the way some of Israel's backers, particularly in the United States, see it, such worries can only be mitigated through a reaffirmation of the very Camp David peace process under whose protective cloak Israel has been able to do what it has done.

The Arabs should start there, by pointing out (seemingly for the umpteenth time, but we are noted for our patience) that it is the Camp David process which has brought us to the present stage of heightened instability and increased tension; it is under the rubric of the Camp David accords that Israel has proceeded with the annexation, settlement and Judaisation of Jerusalem and the West Bank. The result of this -- especially when the Palestinian people who are uprooted, enslaved and wounded by these moves are offered nothing more at the end of the day than the right to collect their own garbage under the guns of an expansionist Israeli military occupation -- can only be truly disastrous.

This is what His Majesty King Hussein has been telling Western interviewers in recent days. With his unique capacity to address the Western world in terms it can understand, the King is spelling out the very real threat to the peace and security of everyone in the Middle East -- and of everyone in the world beyond -- which is posed by Israel's actions.

"This is an insurmountable obstacle to peace in this part of the world," the King has said. The obstacle itself obviously must be removed. Ways of building the peace thereafter must obviously be found. No start can be made at this without a coherent strategy to take us from this very point on.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Christian leaders in Jordan issued on Saturday a statement announcing their rejection and condemnation of the Israeli law annexing Arab Jerusalem to the Zionist entity as part of its capital. It is clear that the statement is a call directed to the international Christian conscience, calling on Christians to take up their role confronting the aggression on the holy city.

But the liberation of Jerusalem will not be attained through denunciation alone. This means that the responsibility toward the city borne by believers is a continuous responsibility, which does not end in the expression of feelings, emotions and attitudes, but rather requires positive action to save Arab Jerusalem and frustrate the aggressive designs against it.

The Christian religious leaders' statement in Jordan should be followed up at the international platform. It should signal the beginning of a Christian move at the international level that goes hand-in-hand with the Arab and Islamic move, to urge Muslims and Christians to shoulder their duties in the face of the challenge presented by racist Zionism to all religious, cultural and human values, a challenge manifested in the law annexing Jerusalem to the Israeli entity.

AL DUSTOUR: Israel's arbitrary decision to Judaize occupied Jerusalem, and falsely to consider it the capital of the racist entity, has placed the Arab-Israeli conflict in a cul-de-sac, surrounded by dangers.

His Majesty King Hussein has spoken in his latest statements in Austria about this dangerous situation. He emphasised that Israeli measures to impose *de facto* Judaisation on the occupied holy city create a dangerous situation, and place insurmountable obstacles in the way of the desired peace ending the conflict in the region.

Israel's exploitation of the current conditions in the Arab World and of America's weak and unjustified attitude is a radical change for the worse, a grave worsening of the Middle East situation. This adds a new dimension to the existing state of chaos in the region, no less deplorable than the fall of the Egyptian regime in the Zionist trap -- nor than the local autonomy conspiracy and attempts at liquidating the Palestinian cause.

The Israeli hardening on Jerusalem cannot be justified and the process of annexation and Judaisation is a matter that cannot be accepted at the Arab and international levels, nor from the logical and historical points of view.

Arabs cannot abandon the Arab character of Jerusalem, because this is an issue that accepts of no negotiations or compromise, and constitutes the crux of the conflict -- not only between Zionism and the Arab Nation, but also between Zionism and all people around the world and their values and practices.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

Play

The Department of Culture and Arts, under the patronage of the Ministry of Culture and Youth and the Iraqi Embassy, presents the play by Iraqi writer Mr. Yousef Al'ani "Al Muftah" (The Key).

The thirteen-scene play, directed by Mr. Ahmad Shuqum, calls for abandoning reliance on others and advocates striving for a strong coherent Arab society capable of meeting the challenges currently confronting the Arab World. The play starts at 8:30 p.m. at the Department theatre and will run through August 8.

### Qasem meets with Belgian Foreign Minister Nothomb

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3 (JNA) -- Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem met yesterday with his Belgian counterpart, Mr. Charles Nothomb, to discuss Jordanian-Belgian relations and review Middle East developments.

The two ministers also exchanged views on the best

means of promoting Euro-Arab understanding and cooperation in settling the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Qasem, who arrived in Brussels yesterday from New York, had earlier met with heads of Arab diplomatic missions in the Belgian capital to review with them the outcome of the recent U.N. General Assembly session on Palestine.

### Samir Rifa'i's widow dies in London hospital

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Agencies) -- Mrs. Ayla Al Rifa'i, widow of the late former Prime Minister Samir Al Rifa'i and mother of former Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifa'i, died today in a hospital here. Her body will be flown to Amman Tuesday for burial at the Umm Al Hairan cemetery after noon prayers on Wednesday.

### Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (JNA) -- His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, yesterday sent a cable of good wishes to President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia on the occasion of his 77th birthday anniversary.

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (JNA) -- A royal decree was issued today approving the Higher Educational Council law. The council will be entrusted with defining and planning the basic principles of higher education in Jordan and its objectives, approving the establishment of higher educational institutions and their programmes, promoting the independence of universities, coordinating fees charged by universities and other institutes and overseeing work carried out by the research centres; their programmes and fields of specialisations. The council is chaired by the prime minister and includes as members the presidents and chairmen of the boards of trustees at the universities, the minister of education, the president of the National Planning Council, the secretary general of the Council and three other members appointed by royal decree in consultation and coordination with the prime minister.

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (JT) -- The cost of living in June registered an increase of two per cent over figures given in the previous month, and was 13.5 per cent higher than in June last year, according to a bulletin released by the Department of Statistics. It said the reason for the increase this year is due to a rise in the price of food supplies. Fruit rose by 24 per cent and dairy products by four per cent while the price of vegetables dropped by 13.5 per cent, the bulletin said.

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (JNA) -- Two hundred thirty five telephone lines will be installed in Amman and its suburbs soon, Minister of Communications Mohammad 'Addoub Al Zaben announced today. Speaking at the end of a meeting of the "telephone committee," the minister said telephones will go to citizens who applied for them between 1970 and 1975. The ministry, he said, gives priority in installing telephones to rural and touristic areas of the country.

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (JT) -- The Ministry of Agriculture has asked the National Planning Council to dispatch a number of ministry officials

to Iraq to acquire training on fish farming in fresh water. A ministry source said their training would last between three and four months.

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (JT) -- The Ministry of Labour will be working in cooperation with the Executive Bureau for Occupied Arab Territories Affairs in preparing reports on the condition of Arab labourers under Israeli rule. A report in *Al Ra'i* newspaper said today that the ministry will delegate one of its officials to prepare the reports which will later be referred to the Arab Labour Organisation and the International Labour Organisation.

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (JT) -- The Amman Chamber of Industry will hold a seminar on industrial productivity in October or November this year, the chamber's President, Mr. Walid Asfour, said today. The purpose of the seminar, he said will be to explore means of increasing production and investment and determine the obstacles impeding them. He called on industrial firms and concerned institutions to supply the Chamber of Industry with information and data to help it prepare working papers on the subject.

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (JT) -- The Ministry of Labour will hold a seminar on manpower in Jordan in the first half of next month, *Al Ra'i* newspaper reported today. Quoting informed sources at the ministry, the paper said the seminar will be devoted to discussing plans of the Ministry of Labour, the Social Security Corporation and the Vocational Training Institute as well as basic issues connected with

the Jordanian labour force. A special ministry committee is currently preparing the agenda for the seminar, the paper said.

AMMAN, Aug. 3 (JT) -- The Central Bank issued government bonds worth JD 6 million and public institutions and companies, worth JD 9 million during the first half of this year, a Central Bank source said today. According to the source, total government bonds issued so far by the Central Bank amount to JD 62 million and for other institutions and companies, JD 20 million. Also during first half of 1980, a consortium of Jordanian banks and financial institutions granted Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, a JD 9 million loan for the purchase of new airliners, the source said.

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Director General, Eng. Mohammad Shalhi

مكتبة الامن



## Maaleh Adumim completes encirclement of East Jerusalem

# Arab lawyer fights Jewish settlement in high court

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** In the months since the Jordan Times published exclusive eyewitness reports on the establishment of a new Jewish town outside occupied Arab Jerusalem, Maaleh Adumim (now named Ein Shemesh), a young Arab lawyer has taken a claim on behalf of some of the landowners to the Israeli Supreme Court. It is three months since the petition was lodged, and the Israelis continue to defer any decision on the case. Following is a report, based on an interview with the lawyer and other Palestinians directly involved in this little publicised, but vitally significant issue.

By Sara O'Neill  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter  
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM -- Ein Shemesh -- the latest name given by the Israelis to a new Jewish town being built on the outskirts of Jerusalem -- scarcely a bell with anyone in the world or outside it. Even Palestinians living in the West Bank do not react, although

Arab towns, their purpose is both to contain the Arab population and prevent expansion, and to isolate Arab towns from one another, with the ultimate goal of driving the Palestinians from their homeland.

More than that, in the case of Ein Shemesh, an Israeli plan with grave consequences for Arab hopes of regaining control of East Jerusalem has been realised. The Israeli encirclement of Jerusalem will soon be complete.

"It will make any solution to the problem of Jerusalem impossible," one well-informed West Banker told the Jordan Times. "The Eastern approach to Jerusalem, the last one still open to the Arabs, is being blocked off."

Maaleh Adumim will complete a gap in a circle of towns built up around Jerusalem by the Israelis since 1967. These include Efrat on the southern approach from Bethlehem and Hebron, and Givon and Beit El to the north on the hills on either side of the main road to Ramallah and Nablus. Ramot Eshkol, Nabi Ya'qoub (which the Israelis call Neve Ya'acov) and Gilo, which are also part of this ring, have already been absorbed into the Israeli boundaries of Jerusalem.

Maaleh Adumim will form the

with the clear impression that the Israeli government intends to include Maaleh Adumim within the future extended boundaries of the city.

In fact, it has already set the seal of approval on this as yet unannounced plan. This was revealed last month in the Israeli Supreme Court, where a young Israeli Arab lawyer, Mr. Elias Khouri, is fighting for the return of plots totalling nearly 900 dunums to their rightful owners -- citizens of Bethany and a handful of businessmen from Jerusalem.

"For the first time in the 13 years of Israeli occupation the Israelis are defending a Supreme Court case of West Bank land expropriation on the grounds that the land is needed for 'public purposes,'" Mr. Khouri said in a recent interview.

"This is a measure which up till now the Israelis have only used (in territory beyond the Zionist state established in 1948) when applying Israeli law in occupied East Jerusalem."

Although it was only this week that the Knesset passed a law formally annexing East Jerusalem to Israel, the Israelis have in fact treated the Arab city as part of the Zionist state ever since the 1967 war.

As the Nazarene lawyer explained, all previous Israeli seizure orders outside the boundaries of Jerusalem were based on military orders for "security purposes" as set down in Jordanian law, law which the Israelis use when it suits their purposes. The Israelis have so far used this "security" excuse to expropriate more than 30 per cent of the West Bank, much of it prime agricultural land owned by residents of neighbouring towns and villages.

It was by skillfully being able to prove that the Israeli "security" claim had no validity that Mr. Khouri won his most notable victory in the three years since he set up private practice in East

Jerusalem and started working on land seizure cases.

Last autumn, the world press turned its attention on his court battle over part of the recently established Elon Moreh settlement above Nablus. Mr. Khouri won back for his Arab clients some 125 dunums of land on which houses were already erected and inhabited by a group of fanatic Gush Emunim settlers. They were later moved to another site in the same region and the homes dismantled.

It was perhaps because of Mr. Khouri's success at Elon Moreh and in some other less well-publicised cases that the Israelis have changed tactics in the Maaleh Adumim case. Mr. Khouri, who is always quick to point out that he fights the Israelis as a professional lawyer concerned only with the implementation of international law and not as a political activist, clearly enjoys this new challenge thrown up by the Israelis.

"It will be very interesting, as a test case, to see if the high court judges accept that such a settlement is a public benefit. It is obviously against the benefit and

against the interest of the West Bankers" -- the only public now living in the vicinity.

Fighting the Israelis in court is rather like playing a game of chess with an opponent who claims the right to change the rules at any turn. But aspects of the Elon Moreh case worked in the Arabs' favour. First, the testimony (in a letter) that then-defence minister Mr. Ezer Weizman did not consider the settlement necessary for security reasons helped the lawyer prove that the settlement's establishment was on political grounds. Also, the Gush Emunim settlers who insisted on joining the case antagonised the judges with their extremism.

Although Mr. Khouri now understands the Gush also intend to join the Maaleh Adumim case, the strategic importance of the site coupled with the Israeli court's delay in dealing with the case, which Mr. Khouri filed in May, until after the two-month summer vacation is giving the Israelis time to establish a *fait accompli*.

Mr. Khouri is hoping to win an injunction to stop construction work on the site until the case is settled. "The granting of such an

order would force the Israelis to show cause why the settlement is for a 'public purpose'," Mr. Khouri said.

He will challenge most of the expropriations carried out by the Israelis for public purposes since 1963 in Galilee. "I can prove that the 'public purpose' claim is voidable," he asserted.

The Arab lawyer's chances of even obtaining this injunction are admittedly slim, all the more so since it would bring with it much needed publicity and further hostile reaction to Israeli policy towards the Palestinians. As one of Mr. Khouri's colleagues pointed out, "All we need at this point is to gain the attention of the outside world to the reality of the situation."

"Arab and world leaders may breathe a lot of hot air on the injustices done to the Palestinians by the Israeli occupiers, but where are they when we need their support most? What do the Saudis (for instance) really care about the existence of settlements like Maaleh Adumim?"

"After all these years, we (the Palestinians) have learned to fight alone."



Foundations of the new Israeli urban settlement are now being laid on land expropriated five years ago from Arab owners living in nearby 'Alzariyah' and in Jerusalem (visible on the horizon).

ago from Arab owners living in nearby 'Alzariyah' and in Jerusalem (visible on the horizon).

## Jerusalem Fund helps occupied city threatened by Israeli expansionism

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH--Jerusalem occupies a special place in the hearts of Muslims. It was toward Jerusalem that the Holy Prophet and his group of faithful first turned in prayer. Al Aqsa Mosque and many other monuments sacred to Muslims are found in Jerusalem and vicinity.

This is not surprising that the world Muslim community in general, and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in particular, have given special emphasis to the question of Jerusalem and other Arab territories occupied by Israel.

Israeli authorities have been carrying out a systematic policy aimed at the Judaisation of occupied territories by setting up Jewish settlements. Conversely, there has been no attention or support given to Arab schools, hospitals and other cultural and social institutions.

To remedy this state of affairs, it was agreed at the 1976 OIC-sponsored Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to set up a special fund. The Jerusalem Fund, as it came to be called, began with the dual objectives of combating the policy of Judaisation of the Holy City and offering financial assistance to various projects of Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

The fund is made up of voluntary contributions by member states of the OIC, but it also accepts donations from private institutions and individuals. Located in the general secretariat of the OIC in Jeddah, its five-member governing council meets at periodic intervals to consider the allocation of funds and to review the progress of projects sponsored by it. The Jerusalem Committee, a permanent body of the OIC, also meets periodically to oversee the operations of the Jerusalem Fund.

The amount available to the Jerusalem Fund for disbursement on various projects has progressively increased and is expected to top \$20 million this year. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the major contributor to the fund. A donation of \$10 million was pledged by the Kingdom for this year.

Other member states have also donated wholeheartedly. Even those with acute financial problems have been encouraged to make token contributions to demonstrate solidarity and steadfastness with the Palestinian cause and the Jerusalem issue.

Projects that have benefited from the Jerusalem Fund in the four-year period since its establishment include hospitals, nursing homes, schools, orphanages and mosques. Special consideration is given by the fund to those projects which involve maintaining the Islamic and Arab character of the occupied land. Renovation and

upkeep of mosques, Islamic centres, and Muslim historical and religious sites in the holy city of Jerusalem, Al Khalil (Hebron) and elsewhere have been given high priority.

The criteria for the disbursement of funds is that the project should be for public use and for communal benefit. Hence requests from individuals for assistance are not considered. So far the fund has been able to send assistance to community projects under Israeli occupation despite obvious difficulties. Since the assistance is given on humanitarian, cultural and religious grounds, most projects have been completed satisfactorily.

In fact, the activities of this fund are likely to be increased and intensified in the wake of renewed Israeli attempts to blemish the Islamic and Arab character of Jerusalem and other occupied land. Delegates to the mid-May OIC meeting in Islamabad agreed to set up an endowment, or *waqf* of the Jerusalem Fund with an initial capital of \$100 million.

This trust has been established to reinforce the fund and provide it with a steady source of income. The 40 OIC member states have agreed the initial capital is to be made up of liquid and movable assets, real estate and other assets



While helping restore Muslim religious sites and community centres in occupied Arab lands, the Jerusalem Fund cannot help individuals, like these

donated by OIC member states, corporate bodies, organisations and individual donors.

The endowment would be administered by a seven-member board of trustees including a permanent member from the PLO. The board of trustees will work under the general supervision of the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund and will be located at OIC headquarters in Jeddah.

The Jerusalem Fund is thus

playing an important role in the efforts of the Muslim world to extend moral and material help to the Palestinian people, to safeguard the sanctity of Muslim shrines and to preserve the Islamic and Arab character of forcefully occupied land. It is also a practical demonstration of Muslim unity and brotherhood and an impressive exercise in voluntary cooperation.

-- from Arab News, Jeddah

## People ...in the news

AT HIS press conference in Amman last week, Mr. Joseph Sisco, former U.S. under-secretary of state for political affairs, said the purpose of his private Middle East tour was to "refresh my recollections and resume old friendships."

As a former shuttle-diplomat, Mr. Sisco is obviously accustomed to seeing familiar faces at every turn in the Middle East. He left government services four years ago, however, and now has a somewhat more sedentary position as chancellor of the American University in Washington.

But even on this Middle East tour -- "I have one incurable disease, namely, the Middle East question," he says -- one face popped up from his current academic life. The prettiest face in the audience at his press conference was that of Miss Naila Nasr, a fourth-year student in business administration at Mr. Sisco's university. She was attending the press gathering with her father, Mr. Hanna Nasr, editor of Amman's *Al Urdun* newspaper. Somewhat bemused at seeing one of his students this far away from the groves of academe, Mr. Sisco said cheerfully that he looked forward to seeing Miss Nasr back on campus next semester.

**FRENCH ADVENTURER** Jean-Claude Carrelle must have baffled Jordan's tourists at Jerash recently when he pedalled through the ancient Roman city on a bicycle with water bags hanging over the rear wheel and a water spigot protruding from the handlebars.

The 21-year-old bicyclist is gearing up for the next leg of his 10,000-kilometre quest to ride through most of the Mediterranean countries--a 200-kilometre trek through a barren, waterless Libyan desert. His arrival in Jordan marked the halfway point of

his journey. Mr. Carrelle started out on June 22 from his hometown of Annecy, France, believing he would meet perils, hardships, breakdowns and illness. So far, happily, he has been proven wrong. He has had only two punctures, no mechanical failures, no sickness and has not slept in one hotel because townspeople and peasants have invited him into their homes.

Children are especially attracted to the young Frenchman. While he was in Istanbul for three weeks, teams of children took turns housing and feeding the wayfaring bicyclist.

Though he has sufficient funds to stay in hotels and pensions, Mr. Carrelle prefers to accept the hospitality of the local inhabitants because it gives him the chance to see how they live, and it is essential to break the loneliness of long distance riding. "It is necessary when I am travelling alone to make contact with the inhabitants," he says. Leaving Amman, Mr. Carrelle will pack his bicycle aboard an Alfa jet and fly to Benghazi, Libya, where he will start his treacherous desert journey. He has carefully rigged his Peugeot 10-speed bicycle with two 10-litre water bags over the rear wheel with a plastic hose leading to a spigot at the handlebars so the thirsty rider can drink without breaking his pedalling rhythm.

An umbrella, also mounted near the handlebars, guards him from the blistering Middle East summer sun. The last essential detail added to the bicycle before setting off was a small French flag, which by now is quite tattered.

If all continues to go well, Jean-Claude expects to be back in Annecy by the end of September. He still has to ride through Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Spain. He has already logged 4,400 kilometres on his trek through Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria and Jordan.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be hot, with north-westerly moderate winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Overnight	Daytime	Low	High
Amman	21	34	

The high temperature in Amman on Sunday was 34, while that in Aqaba was 41.

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Please call: tel. 812882

## The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Jordan Valley Authority Announcement for Prequalification

The Jordan Valley Authority of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan intends to acquire the services of a competent engineering consulting firm to study the economic and technical feasibility of a water project that aims at the transmission of considerable amounts of water from the Euphrates River in the Republic of Iraq to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The project consists of several pumping stations, large diameter pipelines, water treatment plants and water storage reservoirs.

The Jordan Valley Authority hereby invites the engineering consulting firms and/or joint ventures thereof who possess the experience and the ability to perform the economic and technical feasibility of the project to express their interest in writing to the Authority to prequalify for the job. Relevant data and documents that establish their experience and ability to perform the required study should be submitted to the Authority for purposes of prequalification not later than August 31, 1980 at the address shown below. No special forms for prequalification are specified:

The President  
Jordan Valley Authority  
P.O. Box 2769  
Amman, Jordan  
Cable: Jovaco, Amman, Jordan

Omar Abdallah Dokhgan  
President

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# West drags its feet on aid to Third World

FRANKFURT — EEC development aid Commissioner Claude Cheysson is clearly worried even though the Venice economic summit of the Western world's seven major industrial countries drafted a fine declaration of intent on relations with the Third World.

According to Mr. Cheysson it was largely due to preliminary work done by Chancellor Schmidt's Bonn aide Herr Schulmann.

In 1981 there will also be UN negotiations on North-South problems, while Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Mexican President Lopez Portillo are working towards a North-South summit.

Progress is too slow for the French EEC commissioner and socialist Mr. Cheysson, who was instrumental in bringing about the Lome convention between the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states and is therefore held in high regard in the Third World.

He sees Western Europe and the other industrial countries slipping into a recession due to omens in respect of the Third World.

Being outraged about the OPEC oil price increases, which are of course the root of the trouble, doesn't help at all," says Mr. Cheysson.

"The fact still remains that the developing countries' oil bill this year will be \$30 billion more than last year. In other words, the money they would have spent to buy industrial goods from the West will have to be used to foot this bill."

OPEC surpluses totalling \$115 billion this year (almost twice the 1979 figure) are slowly being recycled on money markets but they do not result in industrial

orders. This causes unemployment in the industrial countries and, due to reduced raw materials imports, in the Third World as well.

What has to be done is obvious. The dollar surpluses of the OPEC countries must be converted into loans as quickly as possible, especially for the non-oil producing Third World countries.

But even though they are getting OPEC money in the form of loans, banks are reluctant to lend to Third World countries because of their poor credit rating.

Says Mr. Cheysson: "The government of the industrial countries should bear some of this credit risk by issuing guarantees for loans, but EEC finance ministers, worried about domestic capital markets, see no necessity for such a move as yet."

The IMF is now about to relax strict credit terms which, at long last, even Western finance ministers have recognised as pointless. (This was particularly brought home in connection with Nato partner Turkey).

The Venice economic summit also advocated easing up, as did Mr. Willy Brandt's North-South Commission last December. The Brandt Commission also recommended doubling World Bank capital to \$80 billion.

It has since been decided to double the capital, but the U.S. Congress refuses to approve.

Comments Mr. Cheysson: "Every dollar which the World Bank puts into development projects in the Third World brings \$1.80 in orders to the industrial countries."

It is almost grotesque that the World Bank may lend to the developing countries only up to the amount of its own capital although it has had no losses so far

because the Third World countries make a point of repaying debts to retain their credit rating.

The North-South Commission also suggested that, apart from doubling capital, the World Bank's loan ceiling should be increased to twice its capital.

But even this is a modest proposal since the EEC's European Investment Bank may lend up to two-and-a-half times its capital.

Curiously, however, this proposal was not seized upon in the Venice summit declaration although it could at least temporarily make up for the blocked doubling of capital.

Mr. Cheysson sees hesitation, delays and omissions where speed is called for, not only in the interest of the Third World but also in that of the industrial countries.

As he sees it, many heads of government, finance ministers and MPs still cling to the idea that the clash of interests between the OPEC countries and the other developing nations should fully be brought to bear to check OPEC's price policy.

Without much fuss or bother Mr. Cheysson has taken the necessary steps by ushering in a co-operation system between the development banks of the OPEC countries and EEC development aid.

Nineteen development projects in Africa are now jointly financed by the EEC through the European Investment Bank and OPEC countries' development banks. The shares in this financing scheme vary from case to case but all orders thus generated flow to the Community.

The fact that the OPEC countries are increasingly viewed as

benefactors by their poorer brethren should not be overlooked in the forthcoming North-South dialogue.

OPEC development aid now stands at \$5.7 billion a year compared with \$20 billion for the Western industrial countries (of which the EEC members provide \$9 billion).

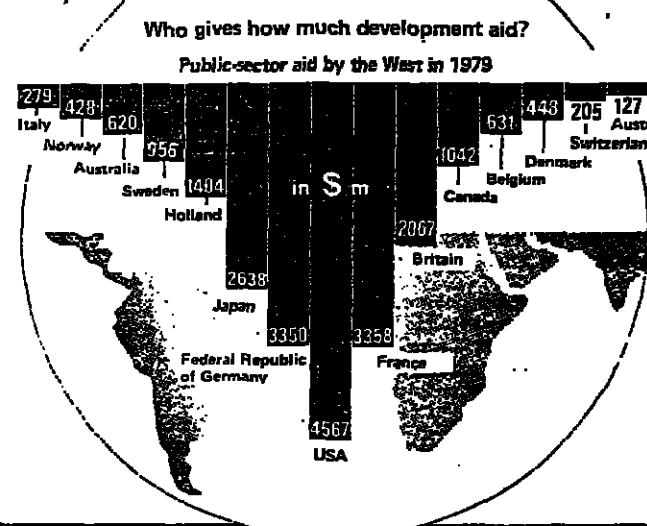
The East bloc's \$1 billion is peanuts in comparison.

The OPEC nations provide 1.1 per cent of GNP compared with

These countries use relatively large amounts of oil and have also been the biggest Third World buyers from Western industrial countries. Their combined share in EEC industrial exports has been greater than that of the United States and Japan.

This is why financing these countries is so important in safeguarding jobs in Western Europe.

— From Frankfurter Rundschau



0.35 per cent for the industrialised world and 0.42 for the EEC as a whole. The East bloc provides 0.04 per cent.

But even the rapid increase of OPEC development aid cannot solve the main problem, the outflow of dollars from the middle group of developing countries such as Kenya, Senegal, Ivory Coast and, above all, the semi-industrialised Third World countries Brazil, Argentina, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Turkey.

## FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1980

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You are able to work out a better financial arrangement early in the day. Later you become more interested in the social side of life. Make sure your activities are well organized.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Tackle every angle of a difficult problem in the morning and get excellent results. Cut down on expenses wherever you can.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Know what your true aims are and then go after them in a positive way. Show more interest in outside events.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Get together with associates and make plans to be more productive in the future. Improve your appearance.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You need a more worldly viewpoint if you wish to expand in career activities at this time. Be alert.

trator of the U.S. Department of Energy. The plant would emit one-seventieth of the sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide of coal-burning plants. Materials produced in the process are either reused or disposed of on site.

Assuming no technological snags occur in the first two years of operation, the consortium expects to begin expanding the Morgantown plant into a commercial-

size facility with processing capacity of 30,000 tons of coal a day.

Commercial production in the expanded plant could begin as early as 1989, according to Mr. Hanfling. The output of such a commercial plant would equal the energy output of a 100,000 barrel-a-day petroleum refinery and would replace up to 35 million barrels of imported crude oil a year.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Close
Jordan Dairy Co. (New shares)	JD 1,000	854	1,350	1,320	1,320
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	300	1,210	1,210	1,210
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	26,948	2,050	2,000	2,000
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	353	1,910	1,910	1,910
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	565	2,230	2,220	2,220
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	400	1,550	1,550	1,550
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	400	14,900	14,900	14,900
Arab Bank Co.	JD 10,000	10	120,000	120,000	120,000
Rafid Industrial Co.	JD 5,000	15	2,830	2,830	2,830
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	50	3,110	3,110	3,110
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 1,000	117	27,000	26,900	26,900
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	800	1,230	1,210	1,210
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1753	1,870	1,870	1,870
General Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	150	1,570	1,570	1,570
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	1000	0,920	0,920	0,920
Real Estate Finance Corporation	JD 2,000	129	5,530	5,530	5,530
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	2100	1,260	1,230	1,230
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	300	0,650	0,650	0,650
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	100	1,250	1,250	1,250
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	2600	4,600	4,550	4,550
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	831	9,020	9,000	9,000
National Steel Industry	JD 1,000	13590	2,110	2,080	2,080

Total volume traded on Sunday, Aug. 3, 1980: JD 112,899

Total number of shares traded: 53,365

### Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1982	JD 5,000	141	705	5,005	5,005
1987	JD 10,000	18	180	10,010	10,010
1988	JD 10,000	30	300	10,010	10,010
1989	JD 10,000	40	400	10,000	10,000

Total volume traded on Sunday, Aug. 3, 1980: JD 1,585

Total number of bonds traded: 229

## U.S., W. Germany, Japan sign synthetic fuel accord

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (Special) — The United States, West Germany and Japan have agreed on a cooperative project to build a synthetic fuel plant to turn coal into liquid fuels.

The joint venture agreement among the three governments and private industry, signed on July 31 at the White House, is the first such internationally sponsored programme to demonstrate on a large scale the technology for turning coal into liquid fuels.

The \$1,400 million plant, to be built at Morgantown, West Virginia, will be operating by 1984, turning 6,000 tons of high-sulphur, high-ash coal into 20,000 barrels of oil equivalent a day. The fuel is suitable for manufacturing petrol, home heating oil and boiler

fuel, among other uses.

Gulf Oil Corporation, Ruhrkohle AG and Veba of Germany, and Japan SRC, Inc., represented initially by Mitsui, are the industrial partners in the venture.

President Carter characterised the signing ceremonies as a "significant event in the history of energy security" and as a continuation of the "spirit of the economic summits" in Tokyo and Venice.

At the summits, the participating nations agreed to respond to the energy problem with both conservation and the development of alternatives to imported oil, including greatly increased use of coal.

The president cited new data indicating that U.S. imports of oil

were down 15 per cent during the first five months of 1980 compared with the same period of 1979.

The United States, Japan and West Germany will contribute technical and scientific expertise and management as well as financial resources to the liquefaction plant.

The United States and Japan are already cooperating on nuclear fusion research. The coal liquefaction technology demonstrated in the West Virginia plant could also be replicated by Japan and West Germany and used in their own countries to process coal.

The plant will use a new coal liquefaction scheme called the Solvent Refined Coal (SRC) process.

SRC is a direct liquefaction process. In indirect processes, such as that used by Sasol in South Africa, coal is first used to produce gases, which are then further processed to produce liquid fuel. The solvent refined coal process produces the liquid fuel directly in a high-temperature, high-pressure chamber called the dissolver. Hydrocarbons ranging from fuel oil to methane gas are formed and most of the sulphur in the coal is converted to hydrogen sulphide, which can easily be captured and disposed of. The process itself produces the solvent, catalyst and hydrogen it needs.

Environmentally, the SRC process is probably one of the safer uses of coal, according to Mr. Robert Hanfling, deputy adminis-

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	291.00/293.00	French franc	71.20/71
U.K. sterling	688.10/692.10	Dutch guilder	151.20/152
West German mark	165.00/166.00	Swedish crown	70.20/70
Swiss franc	178.60/179.70	Belgium franc	103.50/104
Italian lire		Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	35.00/35.20	(for every 100)	128.20/129

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## Libyan official claims

## 'Jimmy Carter was given a \$50,000 gift as well'

BEIRUT, Aug. 3 (Agencies) — A Libyan government official was quoted today as saying his country had made a \$50,000 gift to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, as a gesture of Arab hospitality.

The pro-Syrian Beirut newspaper *Al Sharq* said this revelation was made to its Tripoli correspondent by Mr. Ahmed Al Tabib, an official at Libya's foreign relations bureau.

Mr. Tabib was quoted as saying gifts were made to President Carter's brother Billy when he visited Libya last year.

"Gifts were also passed to the Carter family, including the president who received a \$50,000 gift," Mr. Tabib was quoted as saying.

He did not say what the gift was. Mr. Tabib also was quoted as confirming that Mr. Billy Carter was given "Libyan loans, which will be repaid by Mr. Carter according to a specific timetable."

"As Arabs we offer hospitality to any guest and give him gifts," Mr. Tabib was quoted as saying. "We did give Mr. Billy Carter presents because he is a friend of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and we maintain close ties with him. We are grateful for his support of our causes and for his efforts to foster relations between the American and Libyan people."

Meanwhile according to published reports in Chicago, Congressional investigators have obtained U.S. Justice Department files indicating that Mr. Billy Carter may have discussed a scheme to obtain machine guns for the Libyan government.



Billy Carter

President Carter

The *Chicago Tribune*, in its Sunday edition, said a Justice Department investigation uncovered a possible connection between Mr. Billy Carter and Mr. Francis Terpil, a former Central Intelligence Agency agent who was indicted earlier this year on charges of allegedly plotting the murder of a former Libyan official who fled to Egypt in 1976.

Asked about links with Mr. Terpil and a machine gun deal, Mr. Billy Carter told reporters last week in Plains, Georgia, that he remembered seeing Mr. Terpil and speaking with him in private during a visit in 1978. But Mr. Carter denied discussing any kind of gun deals.

The newspaper reported that a gun deal never took place, and that there is little indication that the Congressional probe is trying to link Mr. Billy Carter with a deal.

The grand jury investigating Mr. Terpil never received information on Mr. Billy Carter because prosecutors found no criminal behaviour in the fact that Mr. Carter and Mr. Terpil allegedly talked about a gun deal, the *Tribune* reported.

In Washington, the Democratic Party senate leader, Senator Robert Byrd, said he believed the Carter administration had shown bad judgement in its "rather amateurish" handling of the Billy Carter affair.

Senator Byrd, of West Virginia, said of the "Billygate" affair: "I don't believe in family diplomacy and I think it was an act of rather poor judgement to even think of sending the president's brother, Billy, to any country to carry out foreign policy, particularly Libya."

"The administration has shown bad judgement in its rather amateurish handling of the matter," he said.

## Gandhi, Assamese find some accord on immigrant strife

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3 (AP) — The leaders of a nine-month old movement against alleged aliens in the troubled northeastern state of Assam announced yesterday they have called off their agitation in part, the United News of India reported.

UNI quoted negotiators for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as saying in Gauhati, Assam's commercial capital, that the student leaders of the movement would however continue a blockade of oil facilities. The negotiators, who were holding talks with chief minister Dorendra Singh of Manipur state, said discussions on deporting the aliens will begin between the government and the students on Aug. 11.

The announcement followed a decision this week by the Gandhi government to release scores of leaders of the agitation and withdraw suspension orders against officials involved in the agitation.

The government also withdrew legislation which armed police and army personnel with sweeping powers to arrest and search without warrants.

The agitation which began last year has crippled the local administration, shut down the state's economy and closed educational institutions because students stayed away from classes.

To focus nationwide attention on their demands, the agitators have blockaded oil installations in the state, India's premier oil producing region. Under normal conditions, Assam produces about half of the national production of 16 million tonnes.

This has been reduced to a trickle by picketers who squatted outside the gates of various oil facilities preventing the transport of petroleum products to other parts of the country.

## Carter gets a boost from loyal delegates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (R) — President Carter, buoyed by a rousing demonstration by supporters despite the "Billygate" affair, spent yesterday in his Camp David mountain retreat preparing for one of the most vital weeks in his political career.

With the Democratic party's presidential nominating convention in New York only eight days away, Mr. Carter has promised to send a full report on "Billygate" to a Senate investigating sub-committee tomorrow and to hold a press conference then.

President Carter and his wife, left by helicopter for Camp David, after being given a rousing demonstration of support by 400

Carter delegates to the New York convention.

Under the glare of television arc lights in the White House, they chanted: "We want Jimmy." A beaming Mr. Carter replied: "Well, you've got me."

When he suggested there might be some division among the delegates, they replied "No, no."

Fifty members of the House of Representatives have called for an "open" convention, in which committed delegates would be released to vote for whom they wished.

But President Carter was cheered when he stated clearly he intended to keep his 2,000 committed delegates.

Vietnamese ask for U.N. Secretary's help  
Waldheim reports progress in Thai-Kampuchea talks

HANOI, Aug. 3 (R) — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today reported some progress in reconciling proposals by the Indochina states and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) aimed at resolving the Kampuchean crisis.

Mr. Waldheim, who arrived in Hanoi yesterday, had three hours of talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

He told a news conference later: "Needless to say we are faced with a very complex and difficult situation but still we have made some progress." He declined to elaborate.

The two sides have put conflicting proposals over the creation of a demilitarised zone as a first step to reducing tensions between Vietnamese-occupied Kampuchea and Thailand.

The Indochina countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have proposed that a zone should be set up along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

beginning tomorrow.

The U.N. Secretary was invited by both Hanoi and Bangkok to discuss the puchean situation, deteriorated seriously since Vietnamese military moved into Thai territory last month.

Mr. Waldheim described talks with Mr. Thach as an exchange of views on a number of points including the question of distribution to Kampuchean civilians.

"I was asked by Mr. Thach to use my good offices to help solve this crisis situation and find a solution to the problems involved," Mr. Waldheim said during a two-day visit to Bangkok.

## Turkey's death toll hits highest peak

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 3 (AP) — More than 100 people were killed in Turkey last week in the worst outbreak of terrorist killings by leftist and rightist bands, Turkish police sources said today.

The sources said last week's casualty toll was the highest for one week in the ideological feuding among an estimated 30 terrorist cells, many of them leftist groups.

Unidentified gunmen sprayed bullets into a coffee-house Saturday, killing three customers and wounding nine others in Caramba, along the Black Sea coast.

In Bursa, about 300 kilometres south of Istanbul, security forces found two more bodies in a suburb, raising to nine the number killed in ambush assassinations within three days.

Later Saturday, police reported a prison director was gunned down by assassians believed political extremists.

In Ankara, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel met with key's top commanders in a monthly review of the law order situation.

The session was also attended by key cabinet ministers.

In a communique, the interior ministry said a total of 533 persons were taken into custody in weeks on charges of involvement in various forms of extremist activity.

During a news conference Saturday, Mr. Demirel said about 10,000 extremists from 35 diverse organisations have been apprehended since his minority government came to power Nov. 25.

Terrorist killings have claimed about 1,600 lives this year.

## Mystery blaze in Red Square

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP) — A sudden blaze broke out on Moscow's Red Square yesterday, prompting a frenzied effort by police to block any potential photos and to clear the vast plaza of tourists, witnesses reported. One Irish witness said he saw what might have been a human body in the flames.

Western newsmen walking through the crowded square, Moscow's best-known tourist attraction, said flames and black smoke suddenly shot up from an area about two metres square.

They said scores of policemen quickly fanned out through the crowd, demanding and exposing film and herding the crowds off to side streets. About 10 policemen battled the flame, first with water, then with blankets and finally with chemical-loaded fire extinguishers.

The flame was extinguished in about 10 minutes. When tourists were allowed back onto the square, they reported a heavy police presence and two square charred objects where the fire had been. Witnesses said water lorries came to wash off the area which was covered with a yellowish substance.

Mr. John McGouran, a spokesman for the Irish Olympic team, said Irish team coach Padraig Griffin was standing about 10 feet away when two columns of flame suddenly shot up.

Mr. Griffin saw what appeared to be a human body in the blaze, wearing what looked like a straw hat, Mr. McGouran said. Mr. Griffin tried to raise his camera but was knocked to the ground, apparently by security officers, and by the time he got to his feet about two minutes later there was

no body in the flames. A Soviet policeman told a western reporter on Red Square that the fire had been caused by a cigarette. Another officer said nothing whatsoever had happened.

## British 'Queen Mum' is 80 today



Queen Mother Elizabeth

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP) — With thousands of cards, letters and gifts from royalty and commoners, and thousands more words of adulation from the nation's newspapers, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, celebrates her 80th birthday tomorrow.

"It's all been said. She's wonderful. There's nothing left to say," commented an official at Clarence House, London residence of the "Queen Mum."

Undeterred, the press said it again — less than three weeks after the July 15 outpouring of homage culminating in a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's cathedral, when the nation celebrated the Queen Mother's official birthday. It was scheduled early so all members of the royal family could be there to honour the earl's daughter who became Queen in 1936. Nearly 30 years after widowhood she remains the member of the royal family that Britons love most.

Even the country's leading anti-royalist Mr. Willie Hamilton, a left-wing Scottish member of parliament, mellowed for the smiling, sprightly dowager queen.

After years of vituperation, Mr. Hamilton, whose descriptions of the royal family include "gold-plated scoundrels," announced he was "ensnared and corrupted, if only briefly."

"As cosy as a child's cuddly toy," Mr. Hamilton told the *Sunday Mirror* about the Queen Mother.

"Unlike some of her brood, she

never seems to put a foot wrong. If there had ever been revolution in Britain in the last 80 years, she surely would have been spared the holocaust."

The Queen Mother, born Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, ninth child of the Earl of Strathmore, has a remarkable vitality.

She heads into her 80s undertaking at least 150 public engagements each year, patron of more than 25 military regiments, keen racegoer and angler.

The smile is unfading, the walk little changed from the days of World War II.

She endeared herself to the British people then by insisting on remaining in bomb-ravaged London with her daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, and her husband, the stammering, shy George VI, who became king when his brother, Edward VIII, abdicated, to marry twice-divorced American, Mrs. Wallis Simpson.

The Queen Mother was spending her birthday with members of her immediate family at Buckingham Palace, before attending a special ballet performance in her honour at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Queen Elizabeth II gave her mother a new fishing hut for her house at Birkhall, a vacation residence in Scotland. The newspapers — serious, popular, left-wing and right-wing — were delighted.

With the topic of the birthday running since well before the official birthday, newspapers have been straining to find something more to say.

Phrases included "Our lovely old treasure," "... somehow the least royal, the one most like us," a symbol of "the true and abiding values of British society."

It was, in the view of one columnist all a bit much.

"I have nothing against the monarchy, and no wish at all to see it replaced with a president," columnist Polly Toynbee wrote in the *Guardian* newspaper.

"But in order for the monarchy to flourish does it need to be driven and drooled over, eulogised and fantasised to the point of lunacy?"

Men on the move: (From left to right) Zhao Ziyang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Hua Guofeng, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun.

## Changing faces of Chinese communism and...

Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and five aging vice premiers will submit their resignations when the national People's Congress meets in August.

PEKING — Changes in the Chinese leadership were quoted from an interview with Vice Party Chairman Li Xiannian, who is one of the vice premiers planning to step down. It is the first official confirmation of the major reshuffling of China's top government jobs. Mr. Li made the comments last week in an interview with Mr. Harrison Salisbury, associate editor of the *New York Times*.

Mr. Salisbury told the Associated Press that Mr. Li said the following vice premiers would resign their government posts:

Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, 76, economist Chen Yu, 75; Defence Minister Xu Xiang-qian, 78; Mr. Wang Zhen, 72, a party military official; and Mr. Li himself, a 75-year-old economist.

Premier Hua Guofeng, 59, will

be replaced as premier by Zhao Ziyang, 61, a protégé of Mr. Deng's. Mr. Salisbury quoted Mr. Li as saying, Mr. Hua will retain his post as chairman of the Communist Party and Messrs. Deng, Chen and Li will retain their jobs as party vice chairmen. They are shedding only their state jobs, not their party posts.

Mr. Hua was the chosen successor of the late party Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The declining Chairman Mao reportedly said to Mr. Hua, "With you in charge I am at ease." Today however, Chairman Mao and by implication Mr. Hua increasingly have come under attack for their emphasis on politics first.

In addition to his post as premier of the state council and chairman of the party, Hua also is chairman of the party's military

affairs commission. "He will be applying to the national People's Congress to be relieved of his premiership," Mr. Salisbury quoted Mr. Li as saying. Speaking of the vice premiers, Mr. Li said: "We intend to let it be known that we want to resign as vice premiers."

The acceptance of their resignations is regarded as a foregone conclusion. "Zhao is one year younger than Hua, but he is in good health," Mr. Li was quoted as saying. "He's already 60 but under the present circumstances, we cannot find a person who is 40."

One of the aims of the reshuffling of China's gerontocracy is to move younger men into positions of leadership and establish a collective leadership — unlike the one-man rule of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

In the latest and one of the strongest attacks on Chairman Mao, Mr. Salisbury reported Mr. Li as saying that Chairman Mao himself was responsible for the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution. Mr.

Li called it "a disaster."

"Mao and others must bear responsibility for the mistakes of the earlier failed effort at industrialisation in the 'Great Leap Forward,'" Mr. Li told the journalist.

"The ten years of the Cultural Revolution were a disaster for China. Some of the worst damage was done to the party's work style established by Chairman Mao himself," Mr. Li said. "I think Chairman Mao was responsible for these things."

Chairman Mao's ideology and once vaunted infallibility have come under persistent attack by China's current pragmatic leaders, like Senior Vice Premier Deng. Many were purged by Chairman Mao.

Mr. Li said Chairman Mao's mistaken evaluations opened the way for former Defence Minister Lin Biao and the radical "Gang of Four" to seek to usurp power. Mr. Salisbury reported, Chairman Mao apparently was oblivious to the dangers posed by them.

Mr. Li also said that the Gang of Four, led by Chairman Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, (Chiang Ching) would go on trial "this

autumn" but that the proceedings would be closed because of state secrets that might be disclosed.

They will be tried under China's new legal code, and the outcome will later be announced by the standing committee of the national People's Congress in consultation with the Congress.

"We can decide whatever verdict we wish because of the nature of the great number of crimes of which they are guilty," Mr. Li said.

In addition to Mr. Deng, the other four resigning vice premiers are also members of the ruling Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party. All but Mr. Wang Zhen are members of the standing committee of the Politburo.

Mr. Wang Zhen, a native of Hunan province, is a veteran of the Long March. He was appointed vice premier in January 1975 and is a leading member of the military commission of the party.

Mr. Xu Xiangqian, 80, is vice chairman of the military commission of the party. He was appointed vice premier and minister of defence in March 1978. He is expected to give up the vice premiership but observers believe

that China's new leaders especially want to move him out of military function.

Mr. Chen Yun, 76, is chairman of the financial and economic commission of the State Council. He was appointed vice premier July 1979. He previously served vice premier but was relieved the post in 1975.

Mr. Li Xiannian, 76, has been vice premier for 26 years. He served as minister of finance director of the state office of finance and trade and vice minister of the state planning commission.

Mr. Li did not comment on the successors.

Mr. Zhao Ziyang is the former governor of Sichuan province and is credited with the economic recovery of the area, devastated during the Cultural Revolution. He is regarded as a pragmatic, innovative economist, willing experiment with capitalist techniques within China's socialist system. Like Mr. Deng, he was purged as a "capitalist road" under Chairman Mao. Last spring he was named executive vice premier in charge of the day to day affairs of the State Council.

## ...the biggest change of all

Once his face was everywhere. No peasant's hovel, no vegetable market, no government office was complete without its portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

By Victoria Graham

PEKING — His colossal statues towered over public squares. His plaster busts sold furiously in stores. Blind children learned braille and reverently their fingers studied the face of Chairman Mao.

Mao's physical likeness was only a symptom of the Mao cult. His ideology became ingrained as his portrait became enshrined.

Today, however, his portraits are being removed from public buildings as China's millions are being told to shake off the propaganda of the past and seek truth from facts.

Experienced political observers recall that in the past, portraits have been dismantled on occasion for cleaning and refurbishing, or when renovation work on buildings was under way. They

noted, however, that there is no such work in progress, and said the portraits' removal apparently was not just routine maintenance but a further step in the process of whittling down the Mao legacy.

The evidence points in that direction. Last week, the portraits were taken down from the northern and eastern entrances of the Great Hall. The east entrance faces the vastness of Tian An Men Square, and Mao looming over the threshold has been a familiar sight on postcards. Two other portraits already have been removed.

There also were plans to remove another landmark picture, the solemn face of Mao guarding the entrance to the Museum of Chinese and Party History. And workers apparently were getting ready to take down two slogans at the museum entrance:

"Long live the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao," and "Long live the invincible Mao Tse-tung thought."

Mao slogans already have been removed from Peking's main thoroughfare. They have been replaced by traffic safety and advertising billboards and calls to fight Soviet aggression.

Apparently only one portrait of the "Great Helmsman" will remain on Tian An Men Square. That one gazes from the forbidden city across to the mausoleum of the chairman. Portraits of

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, in lime green frames, also grace the People's Square, so vast it dwarfs the people.

During the Cultural Revolution, the chairman's works were required reading. Red guards stopped pedestrians at random and ordered them to recite quotations.

Elsewhere, people were ordered to buy tables,

paint them red and place Chairman Mao's works and his bust on top of them, with his portrait above all.

Today, bookstores have trouble selling Mao's works. Busts and portraits of the chairman have become collectors' items.

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